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JUNE CIRCULATION.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1900.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St.
Leuis Republic, being duly sworn, says that
the actual number of full and complete
copies of the daily and Sunday Republic
printed during the month of June, 1900, all
in regular editions, was as per schedule
below:

Date. .82,470 17 Sunday . 83,91083,805 18...... 81,550 8 Sunday .. 85,580 19 82,670 .81,850 20 84,080 6......86,090 21......83,930 7.....82,150 22........83,260 .81,160 23...... 84,765 .83,325 24 Sanday .. 84,990 10 Sunday .. 85,860 25 82,150 .82,900 28..... 82,460 .81,850 27..... .82,890 13.... 81,590 28..... 82,490 14............82,340 29...........82,090 15...... 82,090 30...... 84,550 16..... 82,660 Total for the month 2,494,335 Less all copies spoiled in print-40.580 ing, left over or filed

Net number distributed 2,453,755 Average daily distribution 81,791 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of June was \$.10 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of July, 1900.

J. F. FARISH,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My
term expires April 25, 1901.

NEW YORK'S DUTY.

In the harmony now said to exist between the Hill country faction and the Croker city faction of the Democracy of New York State there is enough of promise to lead to the hope that New York's electoral vote will be counted for the Democratic national ticket.

It is undoubtedly true that if Hill and Croker stand together in an earnest determination to swing New York into the Democratic national column this year, not allowing their differences in State politics to affect this determination, their efforts are likely to be crowned with success. It is from its own factional its Republican enemy, that the Democratic organization in New York has most frequently suffered.

The Democracy of the country at large will hope that the confidence expressed by Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee will prove to have been well founded and that New York Democrats will stand shoulder to shoulder for their party in the great battle now beginning. If they loyally accept their responsibility in this campaign it offers to them an opportunity for signal distinction in party history. They can win the battle for the national Democracy by winning the battle in New

THE KILLING OF HUMBERT. In the assassination of King Hum-

bert of Italy by the anarchist Bressi the crowned heads of Europe once more come face to face with that dread terror which is their own peculiar curse and whose menace follows them throughout their stately lives. There is something soul-chilling in the

certainty with which the slayer of Kings shows his terrifying form at intervals in the world's history, claiming his august victims as a tithe tribute in every generation. Alexander of Russia, the Empress of Austria, Humbert of Italy-these are the victims of our own times. Others there are, the Queen of England and the Prince of Wales among them, who have been threatened by the same fate, but have escaped by the merest accidents of good fortune. A phase of the same madness—the homicidal mania directed against the rulers of nations-caused the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Gartield in this country and of President Carnot in France.

The civilized world may not safely show any mercy to these killers of Kings and others high in power. They must be dealt with as maddogs are dealt with. There is no choice be tween methods when anarchy lifts its crazed head to strike down its prey. At such a time all the powers of civilization must be used as a vigilance committee to bring the criminal to speedy justice. For if civilization is to live it is necessary that order and not chaos shall prevail-and anarchy is chaos incarnate.

POVERTY AND EDUCATION.

In her paper read before the University of Chicago Dames Miss Katherine Davis threw some practical light on the relation between poverty and education. Miss Davis demonstrated by a calculation extending even to the daily menus that a student could maintain himself and his wife on \$300 during the school year of nine months, or at a rate of \$1.11 a day.

The recent assertion of Professor Woodward that no more than 10 per cent of the pupils of the public schools were forced by the poverty of their parents to abandon their studies has been repeatedly questioned and the contrary dogma maintained that no man could support his family and educate his

children on \$2 a day. Trustworthy statistics on this subject nates. The problem has been solved in

own poverty is not a popular subject for discussion with those who suffer mildly is one reason for this. In addition, the mere statement of the parent that he withdrew his children from school because of poverty is always sublect to his definition of poverty. This definition would vary widely according to the income of the definer.

The assertion seems fair, despite calculations to the contrary, that the ability of a parent to educate his children depends less on his income than on the value he places on an education and on the sacrifices he is willing to make to secure the education.

FOR THEM TO SAY. Probably the most significant feature of the figures recently published in The Republic, showing the logical location of the decisive battleground of the pres ent political campaign, is that which indientes the important part to be played this year by the German American element of American citizenship.

As shown by The Republic's review of the field, the fight of 1900 will be won and lost by election results in the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. In the first six of these States there is a large German-American vote-large enough to carry those States for the platform and ticket favored by the German-Americans.

The men of German blood who now constitute so large a proportion of the population in these States owe to the Republic their freedom, their prosperity, their happiness. They or their fathers found in this country a haven of refuge from the imperialism and militarism of the Fatherland. The reason that this grand old Republic held out its arms to them and sheltered and loved and protected them is because it stands for freedom, for justice, for the rights of man. It was founded in protest against the very sins of Empire from which they emigrated. Under its glorious creed it promises that these sins shall never prevail in this country.

Will it be for the German-Americans to make this American promise impossible of fulfillment in future? Having themselves found a refuge in this country, shall they now force it to surrender that creed which gave them safety from the tyranny of Europe? Are they willing to deny to others the shelter and safety so grateful to them in their time of tribulation? Knowing the evils of imperialism and militarism, will they fasten those evils upon their adopted country? Having been rescued from Empire by the Republic, will they now betray the Republic to Empire? It should be as impossible for a German-American to vote for the American party of Empire against the Republic as for a strong man to strike down at his feet the foster-mother who nurtured and sustained him in his days of weakiess and helplessness.

CHOOSE YOUR MAN.

As between Alexander M. Dockery, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, and Joseph Flory, the Republican candidate for the same office. the people of the State have no good reason to hesitate in casting their votes. Mr. Dockery's record in public life is that of a straightforward performance of duty. He has been faithful to every trust reposed in him. He has been careful and conservative always. His service in Congress was of a nature that won for him alike the confidence of the business men of the State and the official indorsement of organized labor. He has not posed as the special champion of any one element, but he has at all times striven for the best interests of the whole community. He has never been found playing fast and loose with the people or trying to stand on both

sides of any public question. Mr. Flory has had practically no experience in public life, and almost his first act in coming before the people as a candidate for the high office of Governor of Missouri is of a nature to discredit him in the eyes of straightforward men. His course in working for the passage of the St. Louis street railway consolidation bill and then in beginning his gubernatorial campaign by condemning Governor Stephens for having signed that measure was not honest, There is a warning to the people in such a course. A man who will thus stoop to trickery and deceit is not a man to be trusted. It is a policy common to demagogues who seek to "work" the people for their own selfish ends. The howler against evil measures, who is nevertheless found striving in behalf of those measures at the critical moment, is the favorite instrument of the pro-

moters of such measures. The guaranty for Mr. Dockery's faithful service as Governor of Missouri is found in his record. The disqualification of Mr. Flory for election to the governorship of Missouri is found in his record. It is a choice between a sincere and faithful man and an insincere and untrustworthy man. The voters of Missouri should elect Mr. Dockery the next Governor of Missouri by one of the biggest majoritles known in the history of the State.

DAMAGE FROM CURRENTS

It seems not unlikely that a coming together in the courts may result from investigations with regard to electrolysis which owners of underground gas and water piping have for some time been making. These investigations prove conclusively that electric street railway science has lagged in the solution of its problems.

In a recent paper Dabney H. Maury, engineer of the Peoria Waterworks Company, defintely charges the failure of the Peoria steel standpipe some years ago to electrolysis produced by currents from adjacent street railway tracks. Two persons were killed and fourteen injured in this accident. In the investigations to fix responsibility the investigators, by means of electrometers, traced the current from the street-car tracks to the standpipe and through the water mains back to the dynamo at the railway power-house. At each joint in the pipe or break in the continuity of tne conductor deep pittings, due to the carrying away of the metal by the current, were observed, and in addition the material taken from the corroded pipes was found by chemical analysis in the

surrounding soil. The remedies for electrolysis contemplate a direct wire return for the current to the power-house, where it origi-

THEST. LOUIS REPUBLIC are hard to obtain. The fact that their Cincinnati and recently in London by the double overhead trolley, and in New York and Washington by the underground conduit system.

In most large cities, St. Louis among the number, the street railways have entirely ignored the complaints made by gas and water companies and have persisted in allowing their currents to get back to the power-houses as best they can.

In view of recent investigations in electrolysis the question is interesting whether the street rallway companies could not be held legally accountable for damage by electrolysis. Legal proreedings to establish this point, especially where a catastrophe like the Peorla standpipe failure follows, would have interesting results and would, it is not unlikely, tend to popularize the undergrounding of the wires and the removal of the trolley, feed, guard and guy wires which distigute the streets of

FOR THE OLD REPUBLIC.

In the stendily lengthening list of Influential men in public life who supported Mr. McKinley in 1806 and who will oppose his re-election this year because of their condemnation of his unamerican policy of imperialism and militarism there is found unmistakable proof of the maintained strength of true American sentiment in this coun-

Senator Vest, in his authorized interview in last Sunday's Republic, did not fail to call attention to this fact of Republican defection from the ranks of McKinleyism. He noted, also, that the ST. LOUIS PIONEER Republicans opposing the President's policy were among the oldest and most experienced leaders of their party, the names of Edmunds, Sherman, Boutwell, Hale and Harrison being mentioned by Mr. Vest in support of the truth of this assertion. It is now easy to add to this notable list many other names of Republicans equally well known. Such conditions at such a moment are ominous to the administration party.

It is a reasonable certainty that as the time approaches when a decisive choice must be made between Mc-Kinleyism and Americanism there will be a host of other Republicans who will find themselves unable to vote for Empire as against the old Republic. Men whose ancestry is traced back to Revolutionary days cannot shame their blood by betraying the free government established by their fathers. Men who have been taught to love the Republic as the very figure incarnate of liberty and justice will not consent to dishonor the Republic by degrading it to policies of oppression and injustice. Men who found under the flag of the Republic a safe refuge from the tyranny of monarchical Europe will never assist to align that glorious standard with the cruel banners of the Old World in wars of conquest for the subjugation of weaker peoples.

This is the sentiment against which McKinleyism must prevail at the polls in November if the Imperial President is to remain in power. It is difficult to believe that the American people shall be seduced into a betraval of the Republic by the sordid temptations of Empire. It will be far more in keeping with their blood and traditions if in November they administer to the Mc-Kinleyites a rebuke so stern and effective that never again shall an American President see fit to lead his party against his country.

mocrats are not harking back to the embalmed beef and the favored contractors of the Spanish War for material to show the undesirability of reelecting McKinley. Other material is entirely as available and more recent.

No amount of indiguant protest can remove or conceal the truth that the Republican policy of the past two years has been a policy of military encreachment involving repudiation of the Declaration of Independence. ,

If the Globe-Democrat is wise it will now change its utterances to conform with the true American tone of The Republic's editorial mistakenly credited to its columns by the Washington Post.

Government by force without the consent of the governed, taxation without representation, proconsul rule in subject olonies-this is McKinleyism as posed to old-fashioned Americanism.

It isn't strange that the Robber Barons at the head of the various American trusts should be united in their support of the cause of Empire against a Republic of the common people. Candidate Yates seems to be more

pulled back by the performances of his predecessor, Governor Tanner, than he is pushed forward by the luster of his progenitor, Governor Yates, The serious cutting of a stakeholder

class which already includes the bystander and the peacemaker. Missourians are not apt to place in control at Jefferson City a Republican

by a better warrants the addition of the

stakeholder to the bootlessly reckless

gang whom even a Republican Postmaster General denounced as the 'd-dest outfit he ever saw." Humbert's untimely taking off again

suggests the thought that the King business should be classed as among the "extra hazardous" occupations by cautions insurance underwriters. Colonel Joe Flory will yet find that Republican Boss Baumhoff's wire is not

a good conductor for a trolley that hopes

to carry passengers to the Executive Mansion in Jefferson City. It would be the irony of fate were the Republic to be betrayed to Empire by

the votes of German-Americans whom it saved from Empire. It must be confessed that the Chinese are sustaining their traditional reputa-

tion as the most secretive of the world's The Happiest World.

With a flavoring of love, And of liking quite a lot, And a knack of seeing beauty In every earthly spot, And a heart that's brave and cheerful, And a mind that's sweet and clean, You can build the finest world That the world has ever seen!

But without these simple things, If their homeliness you scorn, Casting them aside with speering Of a sordid nature born The you build of gold and diamonds
In their place you thought so mean,
You've destroyed the happiest world
That the world has ever seen!
RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

or ten maes 20,000 people. Most of them are living in tents either on the beach or the tundra. The sanitary condition of the city, where houses have been erected, is simply frightful. Typhold fever is raging and smallpox steadily gaining. All possible efforts are being made to stamp out the smallpox, but, with so many thousands of tents scattered over miles of territory, it is impossible for the health authorities to keep track of all cases. As nearly as can be traced, the disease was introduced from the steamer Oregon.

"Afterwards the steamers Ohio and Santa Ana were found to be infected and were placed in quarantine. The Oregon had left before her cases were discovered. General Randall is commanding with a firm hand and, having troops at his disposal, will maintain order until such time as civil government is organized. I understand the natives all along the Sibertian Coast are suffering from influenza and pneumonia and not disposed to trade for reindeer at present." The surviving children are Messrs. GAS PRICES RAISED. companies of Peorla-the Peorla Gas Light

Peorla, Ill., July 20.-The combined gas

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Electric Company-which are under the same management, to-day gave notice of a great advance in the price of gas. The advance is from 30 cents per thousand to \$1.15 for illumination purposes, and 75 cents if used for fuel. These are the net rates, the gross prices being \$1.25 and 85 cents per thousand. These are the highest prices Peoria has ever known, and will go into effect immediately.

"TRUSTS NOT SO BAD."



NEW CITY HOSPITAL

ORDINANCE READY.

Prepared by President McMath and

in Shape to Go to the Council

To-Day.

Provides for an Institution on the

Pavilion Plan-It Is Expected

That the Old Site Will

Be Utilized.

President Robert E. McMath of the Board

of Public Improvements has finished the

druft of a new City Hospital ordinance,

which will be submitted to the City Coun-

It provides for immediate utilization of

clerk in the Board of Health office, when

Doctor Merrell called and requested that a

The report never was adopted by the Mu-

Mr. McMath bases the new ordinance of

the plans offered by the commission for a hospital on the pavilion style, and it will

be necessary, therefore, for the Municipal Assembly to adopted the report now, with

the new ordinance. Complications are not upt to interfere with either the report or the

ordinance, as the commission's plan is gen

Street, Fourteenth street and Grattan street When completed the structure will cost no more than \$1,000,000, and will be, the com

this morning by the Board of Public Im-

provements, and wil' be sent to the City

ST. LOUIS COUNTY FAIR.

September 20, 21, 22 and 23 the

Dates-New Officers.

The first annual fair of the Citizens' Fair

Association of St. Louis County will be

held in Studt's Park, Creve Coeur Lake,

September 20, 21, 22 and 23. This was the

decision reached at the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the new association, when a formal organization was effected. The directors are already hard at work and propose to make the fair the most success-ful that has ever been held in St. Louis County.

INDIA FAMINE SITUATION.

Decreasing-Cholera Still Rages.

London, July 30.-The following dispatch

from the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of

Kedleston, to the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, was received

The numbers on relief works are increasing, and gratuitous relief is increasing.

Old Citizen's Death at Warrenton.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Warrenton, Mo., July 39.—Mrs. Rebecca
Travis, aged 83, of this place, died yesterday in southern part of this county. She
was one of the oldest of Warren County
settlers and was known and held in high
esteem by every one.

the City Hospital fund of \$258,340.76 to con-

cil this afternoon.

picipal Assembly.

erally deemed acceptable.

Council this evening.

THE ITALIAN LEGATION AT PEKIN. The guard in the picture is composed of Chinese soldiers.

BURIED IN CALVARY.

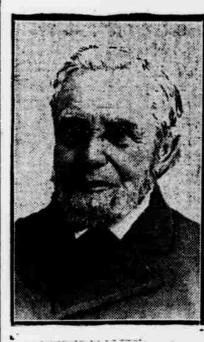
Burkhardt Hahn, Once a Leading Merchant Tailor, Was Nearly a Century Old.

LEAVES MANY DESCENDANTS.

Came to America From Heidelberg, Germany, in 1850 and He Retired From Business 25 Years Later.

J. Burkhardt Hahn, one of the ploneet merchants of St. Louis, was buried yesterday afternoon at Calvary Cemetery. Ho died on Saturday evening at his home, No. 2855 Castleman avenue, of old age, after a week's confinement to his room.

Mr. Hahn lacked five years of being a century old and had lived almost half



J. BURKHARDT HAHN.

sentury in St. Louis. Old residents in the city are familiar with Mr. Habn's name. as twenty-five years ago, before he retired he was the most prominent merchant tailor in the city. Five children and numerou grandchildren, as well as great-grandchildren, survive him.

On account of his very advanced age the old gentleman's strength began to show signs of impairment about two months ago though he still refused to be considered an invalid. It was his ardent desire to become a centenarian. When he was confined to his room a week ago both his mind and his body had entirely collapsed.

He died at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening Yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the fu peral services were held at the family home and the burial took place immediately after wards. Messrs. Charles Hahn Jr., Augus tus Bott, Gilbert Sears and Joseph L. Weiss

acted as palibearers. Mr. Hahn was born in Heidelberg, Ger on April 27, 1806. He was educated mous university town and married Miss Sylvia May, a native of the same p In 1850 the Hahns decided to try their for tunes in America and crossed the ocean in one of the old-fashioned sullships, reaching New York on the Fourth of July after being on the sea for sixty-four days. They brought a family of eight children, the eldest of whom was 12 years old. After a year's stny in Nashville, Tenn., they came to St. ousiness. In the cholera ravages of 1864 Mrs. Hahn died and in 1875 Mr. Hahn retired from

thony F. Hahn, Charles Hahn of Belleville, [11] William J. Hahn of Omaha, and Mmes. Lena Sears of East St. Louis and Francis Faulhaber of Heidelberg, Germany.

Combined Companies in Peoria

Make Radical Increases in Rates.

and Coke Company and the Peoria Gas and

PERSONAL NOTES AND **NEWS ABOUT ST. LOUISANS.**

Alfred G. Robyn will depart on Saturday of this week for Magnolia Beach, Mass., where he will visit Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kupatrick at their cottage. Later he will go to Nantucket Island, to be a guest at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Rumsey, remaining East until September 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Howes of Stewart place are entertoining Captain and Mrs. James L. Barnes of Hot Springs, who are en route to the Northern lakes, where they expect to spend the month of August, Captain and Mrs, Barnes and Captain Joseph S, Nanson were guests of honor at a dinner given on COMMISSION'S IDEAS EMBODIED Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jamerson of Cates avenue will go to Guil Lake, Mich., early next week for a fortnight of fishing. Later they expect to visit South Haven and other Michigan resorts. Mr. Jamerson is at pres-ent in New York, but will return home the last of this week

News from Grand Haven, Mich., indicates that the St. Louis guests at this resort are including in much festivity. One of the pretty parties of the summer was given there last Friday night by Mrs. W. T. Aderton of St. Louis for her niece, Miss Amy Samuel. The function took place in the spacious annex of the Cutler Hotel, which was elaborately decorated with bunting and flowers for the occasion. One hundred young people danced to the music of a full orchestra, and the light summer evening frocks of the young women were said to be remarkably pretty. Both resorters and so-clety people of Grand Haven were among the guests, and the dance proved highly successful

Miss Lydia Winter has returned from lisit in Burlington, Ia.

Mrs. Brainerd of Webster will depart the last of the week for Cedar Rapids, Ia., where she will visit for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Franciscus, Jr.

have gone to their cottage at Middle Bass Club, Lake Eric, for the remainder of the Miss Eugenia Maginnis is now at Narra

gansett with a party of friends. She will re-main in the East until October. Miss Mamie Henry of Aubert avenue will go soon to visit relatives in Washington,

Mr. and Mrs. George Sauerbrunn and daughters, Misses Alma and Lotta Sauer-brunn, have gone to Put-in-Bay and the lake resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Davis and their famdeparted last night for a fortnight's visit to Put-in-Bay.

trip to Colorado, which she made with the Alabama Press Association, CONDITIONS AT NOME.

Mrs. Tom L. Cannon has returned from

Typhoid Fever and Smallpox Prevalent.

Washington, July 39.-The official report of Captain Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear, dated July 6, at Nome City, Alaska, and of Captain Roberts of the revenue cut ter Manning, dated July 14, at Dutch Harbor, have been received at the Tre Department. They contain many int ing details of the arduous work of the revenue cutters in relieving distress along the Alaskan coast. The Bear went to the assistance of two wrecks and straightened out a controversy over the ownership of a steam launch at Nome. Captain Tuttle reports an epidemic of measles and pneu-monia at Sinkok, Port Clarence, Cape York

and Cape Prince of Wales. In concluding, Captain Tuttle says: "The situation along the whole coast I regard as very serious. It is estimated that it present there is within a radius taking the United States Post Office as a center, of ten miles 25,660 people. Most of them are living in tents either on the beach or

and not disposed to trade for reindeer at present."

Captain Roberts gives an account of his trip to the relief of the barkentine Lesile D. of San Francisco, which went ashore on Nunivaka Island, June 23. The Lesile D. sailed from Seattle with thirty-one persons aboard on June 21. The owner, Captain Jorgensen. Captain Maymros, the englancer; John Palmer, two sailors and ten passengers; Mrs. Filten, Miss Carlsen, Captain Melander, S. Hunt and another, left for St. Michaels in a steam seow fitted with a sail and with a compass, chart and dory on board. The owner said he intended to return with means for lightering the vessel, but had not been heard from when the report was written. The others went to Nome and arrived there safely on July 2. The steamer Raguhild of Scattle, findling the vessel abandoned, took possession.

THOMAS RANKEN'S ESTATE.

Letters of Administration Granted to David Ranken.

David Ranken applied to the Probate Court at Clayton yesterday for letters of "TRUSTS NOT SO BAD."

Sam Jones Says Wide-Mouthed Politicians Are Curse of the Nation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Galesburg, Ill., July 20.—Sam Jones talked at the Galesburg Chautauqua to-day on "Shams." He took occasion to defend the trusts, declaring them to be beneficial, instead of harmful to society. "Not trusts, but wide-mduthed politicians, are the worst enemics of the country," he said. He denounced both McKinley and Bryan because neither would take a stand against whisks.

administration on the estate of his brother, Thomas Ranken, Jr., who died at the Southern Hotel recently. In his application he stated that his brother did noi, to his knowledge, leave a will. The heirs named in the application, besides the affant, are Robert P. Ranken, a brother, living in Killykergan, Coleraine, Ireland; William Ranken, Jr., and Mary Ranken, both from the same place, and Jane R. Lyle of Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, England. The application was granted, and Judge Wurdeman fixed Mr. Ranken's bond at \$250,000. He qualified immediately, with the Mississippi Trust Company as surety. The entire estate, both personal and realty, is said to be worth \$1,500,000. administration on the estate of his brother,

ARE OPPOSED TO IMPERIALISM.

McKinley Will Lose Thousands of Votes in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Other Central States on That One Issue.

GERMAN-AMERICAN

VOTE FORECASTED.

Large Gains for Bryan Prodicted

by L. W. Habercom, a Conser-

vative German Journalis

Itth St. and Fennsylvania Ave Washington, July 30 .- Mr. L. W. Habercom, a prominent correspondent for Germa newspapers, and, until recently, a zealous worker for Republican politics and candidates, being asked to-day for his opinion of the probable course of the German voter this fall, said:

"What are the German-American voters going to do in the coming election? That is hard question to answer at this time, because a great many German-Americans have not fully decided what to do, being destrous of doing the right thing. I can only speak from personal knowledge and information gained in various ways and must not be understood as speaking from reports to Democratic committees, for I am not, as some people think, attached to either of these committees in any capacity,

"Let me say to you first that the German Americans are in no wise banded together for political purposes; that there is no concert of action among them. They are divided politically as other elements of our population are, each acting for himself on his own judgment. But in great national crises they have always shown a large de-gree of unanimity, as, for instance, in 1860 and in 1896. The same has been true to a lesser degree on some other occasions, and especially in State elections.

Such unanimity is spontaneous. The German-American does not like to bear a heavy party yoke, and he is not an abject and willing slave of the party bosses. He is, at all times, disposed to be independent and arguing for himself and from common grounds; all being devoted to liberty and the Constitution and to stability in business and financial matters, it is perfectly logical that they should reach out constitution. they should reason out questions pertaining to either of these fundamental beliefs with out the same result.

about the same result.

"At the present time the German-American considers if liberty and the Constitution or if business and financial and monetary stability is in the greatest danger. If he comes to the conclusion that the policy of the Republican party must lead to imperational multiparty he will vote for rialism and militarism, he will vote for Bryan; should he be of the contrary opin-ion, but believe that our moretary system is in danger, he will again support McKin-

struct a suitable building, in such a manner that wings and additions may be erected This much is already absolutely certain, from year to year. In general terms the McKinley received in 1896 not less than 89 per cent of the German-American vote, per-haps 85. Of the more than 400 Germanreport of the Hospital Commission has been considered, and is incorporated, so far as American newspapers perhaps less than twenty supported Bryan, all the rest—Re-publican, Democratic and independent—ad-vocated the election of McKinley. To-day The old Hospital Commission, which was created in 1896, appointed a subcommitte vocated the election of McKinley. To-day the more than 490 Democratic papers, with the exception of less than about fifteen, sup-port Bryan, and of these fifteen not more than five, I think, support McKinley, while the other ten will almost certainly be found comprising Councilman Halsey C. Ives Health Commissioner Starkloff and Dector Albert Merrell, member of the Board of Health. This committee finished its labors and prepared its report on January 29, 1897. in the Democratic camp before the cam-paign closes. Of the Republican and inde-pendent papers more than twenty already support Bryan on account of the imperial-istic policy of the administration, and at least an equal number are decidedly antago-nistic to the administration policy, but are not yet supporting Bryan. The report, however, did not reach the Mayor until a little more than a year ago. In 1897 Doctor Starkloff said that the papers had been tendered to Mayor Walbridge but the Mayor denied the assertion. They were discovered at length, it is said, by a

not yet supporting Bryan.
"Private letters received by me recently from many States indicate strong opposition from many States indicate strong opposition among German-American voters to imperialism.

"The Republican papers printed in German have mostly violently opposed the administration, and have accused President McKinley of following a policy which must wreck the Republic. At present they are engaged in trying to undo the work they have done, and hold up is to 1 as the paramount issue, an issue dead for this campaign, at least. This is not especially to the liking of the editors. I imagine, but it is done by the order of the owners and business managers, to whom politics is nothing but business.

"If find that the rich German-Americans in the cities regard the danger from 16 to 1, although it is purely imaginary, as the paramount question in this campaign, while the great majority of all the German-Americans do not seem to share that opinion, but believe that the Republic is in danger from imperialism and that militarism is to be our fate.

"Trawing conclusions from the foregoing." German-American voters to in

The new building will be located, it is expected, on the old hospital site, the block ounded by Lafayette avenue, Carroll missioners said, unsurpassed anywhere for beauty and proper sanitary conditions. The new ordinance will be passed upon

imperialism and that militarism is to be our fate.

"Drawing conclusions from the foregoing and desiring to be very careful and conservative. I think that the 89 or 85 per cent of the German vote which was cast for Mc-Kinley in 1856 will be reduced to at least 40 per cent; it may even go lower than 30 per cent, but that depends on future events.

"Bryan will get not less than 60 per cent of the German vote, and, in my judgment, that means that he will gain in Ohio from 20,000 to 50,000; in Indiana, 8,000 to 14,000; in Illinois, not less than 40,000; in Wisconsin, 20,000; in Michigan, from 10,000 to 15,000; in Minnesota, from 8,000 to 14,000. In Kannas the gain will probably not amount to more than 1,500 or 2,000, and in Nebraska it may not even be so large, peculiar conditions prevailing there.

not even be so large, peculiar conditions pre-vailing there.

"In New York and New Jersey the gains of German-American votes for Bryan are less promising, but they may improve. In 1896, however, Bryan undoubtedly received a larger percentage of German-American votes in New York State than elsewhere; they seem to have reached about 33 per cent, which is considerably more than what he re-ceived in Indiana, where comparatively more such votes were cast for him than in any other State now considered doubtful, except-ing New York."

CHAUTAUQUA'S BIG DAY.

ful that has ever been held in St. Louis County.

The officers elected are: John Watering, president; Oscar Linnes, vice president; Floyd Brooks, secretary; Charles Mueller, treasurer; George B. Bowles, superintendent of grounds, Henry Bopp, Henry Heinemann and Charles Mueller were appointed on the Premium Committee. The Printing Committee consists of George Bowles, John J. Braun and John Watering. The other committees are yet to be appointed.

The officers of the new association say that great enthusiasm is being manifested throughout the county over the fair, and they confidently expect that the crowds in attendance will break all previous records of any similar affair held in St. Louis County. Banner Attendance of the Season Expected To-Day. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Chautauqua, Ill., July 30 .- Several interesting lectures in the regular departments marked the work of the Piasa Chautaugus to-day. Visitors were not so numerous as on yesterday, many staying away until to-morrow, which will be Modern Woodmen's Day, when the largest attendance of the season is anticipated.

In the lectures to-day Professor and Mrs. Relief Work Growing and Need

James Primrose Whyte of Lake Forest University gave a lecture recital in the Tabernacle

Mrs. A. E. Shipley of Des Moines, Ia., lectured on "The Realism of William Dean Howells" before the Round Table and on Howells' before the Round Table and on "The Fower of Personal Influence" at the Woman's Council. At the Minister's Institute Professor Whyte lectured on "Public Speaking on Platform and Pulpit." The devotional hour this morning was led by the Reverend Doctor Jay J. Ford, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Jerseyville, the subject being "The Duty of Forgiveness." This evening the Daubi family gave a concert in the Tabernacle before a large audlence.

At to-morrow's exercises the principal address will be delivered by Lie ernor W. A. Northcott, the head consul of the Modern Woodmen of America.

WOLCOTT SELECTED.

India, Lord George Hamilton, was received to-day:

"Considerable anxiety is felt owing to the weakness of the mensoon. The situation is serious and critical in Gujarat, Baroda and Rajputana West, which are not sown. No fodder whatever is available in the southwestern part of Punjaub. Sown crops are in imminent danser, as rain continues to held off. Fodder is scarce and cattle are dying in the central provinces of Therar and Hyderabad. Good crops are possible only in case the monsoon improves.

"One quarter of the inhabitants of the central provinces are on tellef. The total number receiving relief is 6,286,000, with incomplete Bombay figures."

The Governor of Bombay telegraphs that there were 8,607 cholera cases in the famine district during the week ending July 21, of which 5,703 resulted fatally. In the native states there were 8,266 cases, 5,710 proving fatal. The total deaths in the relief of which 3,03 resulted fatally. In the na-tive states there were 8,246 cases, 5,710 prov-ing fatal. The total deaths in the relief works of the British district were 6,753, or 4 2-5 per 1,000.

There has been a good rainfall in North Gujarat and Kathiawar, and agricultural prospects are favorable in the remainder of the affected tracts. Tendered Appointment of Ambassador to Italy.

Washin ton, July 20.-The President has tendered the appointment of Ambassador to Italy to former Governor Roger Wolcott of chusetts. The Italian Government h been asked whether Mr. Wolcott would be acceptable to it in such a capacity, a formal way observed in international relations. So far to response has been received to either of the inquiries. Mr. Wolcott is apposed to be in France, and the President has communicated with him by cable so that an early answer is expected.